THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1771. NUMBER 281.

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

Mr. RIND,

THE important nature of the diſpute, ſo long and ſo warmly agitated, concerning the introduction of an American Biſhop, will be a ſufficient apology for every good citizen who may incline to lay his ſentiments before the public on a ſubject of ſuch extenſive concern. It may be remarked, that thoſe who have appeared foremoſt in favour of this *innovation*, when preſſed hard with the probable bad conſequences that would be derived to America from the fixure of a Biſhop here, poſſeſſed of full epiſcopal powers, are willing, they ſay, to have this Biſhop a Suffragan only. Now if we may judge of the Suffragan's power by the Stat 26. Hen. 8. chap. 14, he is limited only by the pleaſure of his Biſhop. If then that pleaſure ſhould extend to complete powers, the public may judge how our dangers are to be prevented by a Suffragan. But, ſay theſe Gentlemen, our ſcheme is to have him limited to ordination, confirmation, conſecration, and juriſdiction over the Clergy. If, to pleaſe theſe *ſchemers*, we were to ſuppoſe their Biſhop, at his firſt coming, to be ſo limited, we ſhould certainly extend our complaiſance much beyond prudent bounds, were we to ſuppoſe he would be always thus confined. Judging from the world's experience of ſuch characters, we may ſafely conclude that contentment under abridged powers would never take place; but, on the contrary, that every expedient which cunning could direct, or ambition practiſe, would be put in execution, to remove ſuch diſagreeable reſtraint. Should it be further ſaid, that the powers of this American Biſhop are to be limited by the legiſlature, the queſtion will naturally ariſe, what legiſlature? That of this country it is not intended to be, if we may judge of the intention by * his, in part, developement of the ſcheme, who, in this caſe, appears to be *Primus inter Pares*. By him we are told that, "were they (the Aſſembly of Virginia meaning) to undertake this buſineſs, fears might be raiſed on the one hand, and hopes on the other, that, through their favour, the Biſhop might obtain powers which we neither have to give him, nor deſire ſhould be given him by any other perſons." Although this objection to the interference of our legiſlature, appears much fitter to raiſe laughter than to produce conviction, yet it ſufficiently proves the writer's intention to exclude all concern of our's in a buſineſs of ſuch momentous concern to all. Perhaps this Gentleman, though not willing to own it, had in view that *ſpiritual legiſlature* (meaning the convocation) diſtinct from the *temporal*, which Gibſon, Biſhop of London, very lately contended was the fitteſt for the amendment of the laws in being, of *all kinds, as far as concerns the church, her powers, and privileges* † With ſuch a legiſlature as this, it is no difficult matter to foreſee the introduction of eccleſiaſtical courts, and the ſpeedy deſtruction of our laws limiting ſtipends, and placing the power of preſentation to vacant pariſhes in our veſtries. Are theſe idle fears? Let the uniform tenor of Engliſh hiſtory from the conqueſt to the revolution teſtify if thoſe apprehenſions are unneceſſary, that tend to ſuppreſs the ambition, avarice, and tyranny, of the hierarchy. Lord Coke will tell us 2 inſtitute, 509, with what difficulty the Judges of England reſtrained the eccleſiaſtical courts within their juſt and proper limits. And Lord Clarendon (no enemy to high church principles) informs us, vol 1, p. 116, that the convocation which met in 1640, "gave ſubſidies out of Parliament, and enjoined oaths, which certainly it might not do. In a word, did many things, which, in the beſt of times, might have been queſtioned." And again, p. 240, "of late it cannot be denied that, by the great power of ſome *Biſhops* at court, it (ſpeaking of an eccleſiaſtical court) had much overflowed the banks which ſhould have contained it, not only in meddling with things that, in truth, were not within its connuſance, but extending their ſentences and judgments in matters triable before them, beyond that degree that was juſtifiable, and grew to have ſo great a contempt of the common law, and profeſſors of it, that prohibitions from the Supreme Court, which have, and muſt have, the ſuperintendency over all inferior courts, were not only neglected, but *the Judges reprehended for granting them, and the lawyers diſcountenanced for moving them*." ‡ May I add what the excellent Lord Falkland ſaid in the Houſe of Commons, on the bill for excluding the Biſhops from the Houſe of Lords: "Mr. Speaker, he is a great ſtranger in Iſrael, who knows not that this kingdom hath long laboured under many and great oppreſſions *both in religion and liberty*, and his acquaintance here is not great, or his ingenuity leſs, who does not know, and acknowledge, that a great, if not a principal, cauſe of theſe, hath been *ſome Biſhops, and their adherents*." § If evils of ſuch magnitude have ſprung from the hierarchy in England, what dreadful miſchiefs will not an American Epiſcopate produce, where the *corrective temporal power*, is as much leſs than it is in Britain, as the ſtrength of an infant is inferior to that of Hercules? Our own experience will teach us ſomething of this, it being not long ſince a part only of the Clergy of this colony raiſed great reſentment in Britain againſt, and obtained the repeal of, an act of our legiſlature, notwithſtanding (ſo far as it concerned them) it reſted on the great foundations of public juſtice, and public neceſſity. The mighty difference is obvious between the power of a few obſcure Miniſters, and the whole body of American Clergy, headed by one or more Biſhops. But why, in the name of wiſdom, introduce this dangerous *novelty*, when we have ſeen religion cultivated here with much purity for a century and an half, without epiſcopal reſidence in America? We are told the Clergy want the ſuperintendence of a Biſhop, and that "*from principle* it may be expected they are averſe to epiſcopal authority in the hands of laymen." * The writer here, it would ſeem, chuſes to deal in ambiguity. For though he is treating about the want of a *proper government of the Clergy, as eccleſiaſtical perſons*, he introduces the Clergy as objecting *from principle* to *epiſcopal powers* in the hands of laymen. As if correction of clerical faults might not, did not, exiſt, independent of *epiſcopal powers* at large. The public may judge what *principle* it is this writer, I hope erroneouſly, attributes to the Clergy, when it is found to be the *principle* neither of right reaſon, nor of law. I think it may ſafely be affirmed, that the human mind inclines more to pardon than to puniſh: But if we add to this natural propenſity, that prejudice (not improperly called by the French *eſprit du corps*) which animates every leſſer ſociety of men in favour of its own members, we ſhall find Clergymen very unfit Judges of the faults of the Clergy; becauſe *impartiality* is eſſential to the character of a judge. A learned churchman, whoſe authority in a point like this will be unqueſtionable, tells us, "1ſt, it hath been ſhewn that eccleſiaſtical courts were not erected for the ſake of the church, but of the ſtate. They cannot therefore, take cognizance of the affairs of the Clergy; becauſe *that* would be employing their juriſdiction to their own purpoſes. Secondly, it hath been ſhewn they were erected to take care of thoſe things which civil courts were incapable of inſpecting: But all cauſes that relate to the Clergy, whether criminal or civil, they can inſpect. And not to bring thoſe of the firſt kind before the temporal courts, but to allow them a juriſdiction diſtinct from the reſt of their fellow ſubjects would be the occaſion of much miſchief to the ſtate: as not to bring thoſe of the latter kind before the ſame common tribunal, the chief of which concern their eccleſiaſtical revenues, would, in time, create miſtakes about the original of thoſe rights; which, being derived from the ſtate, there ſeems to be no other way to preſerve the memory of, than by providing that all diſputes concerning *them* be determined by the civil judicature." Again, "there is a propriety in the Judge of this court's being a layman by civil appointment." †

Whoever will give himſelf the trouble to read the Statutes, 26 Hen. 8, c. 1, 31 Hen. 8, c. 13, ſ. 23, 37, Hen. 8, 1 Edward, 6, c 2, ſ. 3, 1 Eliz. c. 1 ſ. 17, 18, will there find it declared in moſt ſtrong and comprehenſive words, that all kind of juriſdiction, which by any manner of eccleſiaſtical power can or lawfully may be exerciſed for *correction and diſcipline*, is in the Crown, and that the Sovereign "ſhall have full power to aſſign, name, and authorize, ſuch perſon or perſons as your Majeſty ſhall think meet to uſe, exerciſe, and occupy, all manner of juriſdictions, in any wiſe touching any eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, and to viſit and reform, &c. "The law being ſo full and plain, we need not be ſurprized to find Cromwell, Secretary to Henry the Eighth, commiſſioned to enquire into the life and manners, not of the inferior Clergy only, but of Archbiſhops and Biſhops (*tam in capite quam in membris*, as the commiſſion has it) and to correct and puniſh thoſe found culpable, &c." ‡ Mr. Foſter, therefore, ſays truly in his excellent examination of Dr. Gibſon's ſcheme of church power, "Eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, as exerciſed in the ſpiritual courts, is adminiſtered by the hands of Chancellors, Officials, or Surrogates, who frequently are, and, by expreſs proviſion of law, always may be, laymen." And again, "what opinion muſt the nation be ſuppoſed to entertain concerning epiſcopal juriſdiction, when the law conſiders *mere laymen* as capable of it," p 28. 29. More is unneceſſary to ſhew that both reaſon, and the law of England, favour the exerciſe of eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction by laymen. But, as Mr. Camm tells us, the Clergy of Virginia are from *principle* averſe to this, it might be ſuppoſed that the laws of Virginia do not warrant it. It is not unreaſonable to think that a bare citation of the Act of Aſſembly, 27 Geo 2 c 1, ſ. 5, would remove forever all doubt of this kind. Can words be more clear and comprehenſive? "And be it further enacted, that the ſaid General Court ſhall take cognizance of, and are hereby declared to have power and juriſdiction to hear and determine *all cauſes, matters, and things whatſoever, relating to or concerning, any perſon or perſons eccleſiaſtical* or civil, or to any perſon or things, *of what nature ſoever the ſame ſhall be*, whether brought before them by original proceſs, appeal from any inferior court, or by any other ways or means whatſoever." I know how averſe ſome few among us are to have it ſuppoſed that this act reaches the Clergy as ſuch, even in the moment of lamenting the want of a tribunal for puniſhing offending Clergymen. But, until theſe Gentlemen can make it appear that neither the perſons or concerns of the Clergy are either of an eccleſiaſtical or civil nature, they muſt remain *literally included*. Since, therefore, the chief complaint is a want of tribunal where the miſconduct of Clergymen may be examined and corrected, and it has been fully ſhewn that our laws, which are conſiſtent with the principles of reaſon, and the law of England have already made proviſion for this purpoſe, it remains, that their complaint is without cauſe, and in this reſpect their Biſhop is abſolutely unneceſſary. Mr. Camm would perſuade us, that the Judges of our Supreme Court "have no other reaſon for deſiring that an offending Clergyman ſhould be deprived of his office by the General Court, but the neceſſitous circumſtances of the church in this country." * It is but an odd way of writing, to make the beſt of it. Becauſe it may be ſuppoſed their Honours have no deſire to ſee *any perſon puniſhed* in their court, unleſs he has offended againſt the laws, and thereby made himſelf amenable to their juriſdiction, under which predicament they would not heſitate to puniſh a Clergyman. The power of doing this is certainly placed in the General Court by the legiſlature, for wiſe ends; and the rule, *eſt boni judicis ampliare juriſdictionem*, will not be totally reverſed, it is to be hoped, thereby to place many of this community in great inſtances, beyond the power of its laws. It has been moſt ungenerouſly, and I firmly believe unjuſtly, inſinuated, that the court, apprehenſive of epiſcopal reſentment, and power, in Britain, would be very cautious of exerciſing their unqueſtioned juriſdiction in this caſe. But the firmneſs and wiſdom which they poſſeſs, will ſecure to this country the benefit of its laws. Their Honours have not now to learn what Lord Coke ſo warmly recommends in his epilogue to the 4th part of his inſtitutes, "fear not to do right to all, according to the laws; for fear is nothing but a betraying the ſuccours that reaſon ſhould afford."

Having, I dare ſay, by this time, Mr. RIND, tired you, and your readers, as well as myſelf, I ſhall wiſh you a good night; hoping that the Biſhop may ſtill remain where he is, for in America I apprehend, he would be *inſtrumentum ingens ad injuriam reipublicæ*.

A CHURCHMAN,

But an ENEMY *to* ECCLESIASTICAL TYRANNY.

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* *See a piece ſigned John Camm, in Purdie's gazette, June 13, 1771.*

† *See Codex Juris eccleſiaſtici Anglicani, c.* 1082, *p.* 29. 30. 31.

‡ *Hiſtory of the rebellion.*

§ *Ruſhes vol.* 4, *p.* 184.

* *See the before mentioned piece in Purdie's gazette, ſigned John Camm.*

† *The alliance between church and ſtate, p.* 143, &c.

‡ *Burnet's vol. records, p.* 273.

* *See the piece before cited, ſigned John Camm.*

An ANSWER *to* JUNIUS.

By the Reverend MICHAEL SMITH, *late of* WILLIAMSBURG.

LIKE a wolf ſtealing from his obſcure kennel, and howling at the moon in its full ſplendour, Junius once more ſneaks forth from his dark receſs, and, with a diſpoſition equally ferocious and treacherous, ſnarls at that return of honour to the Duke of Grafton, which he can neither eclipſe nor tear from him. What an excruciating affliction is envy! It is ever attended with vehement wiſhes, and malignant acts. This attribute of the Devil keeps no holiday, but is ever at work upon ſome object or other, hag-riding and whipping the wretch poſſeſſed by it, through the mire of falſhood and defamation, and plunging him into the baſeſt acts of cowardice and cruelty.

This diſguſted miſcreant has undertaken once more to gratify the ill nature, and to engage the malice of mankind to his ſide, by invidious ſuggeſtions, and unſupported charges, againſt a Nobleman, whoſe chief crime is that of all other Miniſters, not to be infallible; and who, were his worth and abilities no otherwiſe conſpicuous, would have been employed by any other Prince, only for the merit of having ſuch an enemy as Junius.

But however the glare of defamatory invectives may operate upon the paſſions of men, and lead them to admit the accuſation without any other voucher but the *ſic dico* of this infamous traducer, yet we are not without men of underſtanding, whoſe integrity of heart recoils againſt this propenſity to ſlander, and whoſe good nature is more ſhocked at the brutality of the ſatyriſt, than delighted with the keenneſs of his ſtile.

I do not mean, in this letter, to vindicate the character of a Nobleman, to whoſe perſon I am an abſolute ſtranger; but the peace of ſociety requires, that the villain, who thus publicly miſrepreſents the moſt private concerns, and makes the unhappy differences and ſecret affairs of a family ſubſervient to public ſcandal (though the public is no way intereſted in thoſe affairs) that the villain, who has ſo much ungeneroſity and cruelty in him, as to fire upon a man from a cover, and, without daring to face him like a fair and open enemy, ſtill keeps firing, and intentionally tearing him to pieces, ſhould be hunted down as a ſavage; common honeſty, common policy, ſhould lead the benevolent part of the community to unite againſt him; ſince no man's peace, no man's reputation, can be ſecure from his infamous detractions. Juſtice, the love of virtue, the love of our country, require us to vindicate exalted characters againſt thoſe wrongs, which it would be cruelty to inflict upon the meaneſt of mankind.

Could we ſuppoſe the Duke of Grafton ſo mercenary in his views, ſo blood thirſty in his diſpoſition, ſo un-

CHARLES CITY county, *Sept.* 10, 1771.

ALL perſons that have demands againſt the eſtate of *Littlebury Hardyman*, deceaſed, are deſired to make them known to *William Acrill*, Eſq; or Mr. *John Tyler*, jun. at the *Indian Fields*, in this county, that the ſpedieſt method may be taken to ſatisfy them without the trouble and expence of law ſuits, which the executors hope may not be the caſe, when they aſſure the creditors that no aſſiduity ſhall be wanting on their parts, and that the debts due to the eſtate, they believe, are more than ſufficient to diſcharge every juſt demand.

CHARLES CITY county, *Sept.* 10, 1771.

TO be SOLD, at the *Indian Fields*, in this county, on *Tueſday* the 8th of *October*, a number of full blooded horſes, mares and colts, belonging to the eſtate of *Littlebury Hardyman*, deceaſed, among which are the following running horſes, *viz*, *Partner*, 7 years old, remarkable for his ſpeed and bottom; *Starlock*, a *Janus* colt, extremely ſwift the quarter, and ſuppoſed to be within 20 weight of riding of any horſe in the colony; a fine young mare, from the high blooded imported horſe *Ariſtotle*, equal to any the two mile heats; with theſe will be ſold the half of *Ariſtotle*, a beautiful horſe, near 16 hands high, remarked for getting the beſt carriage and riding nags. Many of the colts were got by *Mark Anthony*.

Alſo, on the ſame day, will be ſold, part of the ſtock of ſheep and cattle. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale; and bond, with good ſecurity, will be required by THE EXECUTORS.

ſteady in his friendſhip, ſo faithleſs to his Sovereign, ſo treacherous to his country; nay, ſo abandoned to all the principles of honour and integrity, as this rancorous calumniator would have us believe him to be; the charge comes with an ill grace from a fellow, who himſelf betrays a diſpoſition capable of every thing that diſgraces the man of honour, and the chriſtian; it is like the villain who hangs his accomplice by charging him with the crime he committed himſelf. With ſuch may Junius ever diſpute the prize of credit and of fame.

'The aſſerting a ſtory roundly, and telling it well, does not make it tally with truth; nor will pointed periods, how well ſoever adapted to provoke the horrid grin of malice, ſtand for reaſoning, and ſupport an impeachment. The brutality of an executioner denounces not the guilt of the ſufferer; but whether the puniſhment is righteous or not, the fellow, who takes pleaſure in inflicting it, fills us with deteſtation. And what the complexion of this invidious defamer is, may be diſcovered from the viperous venom of his heart, which he ſo plentifully darts at this Nobleman. Such is his virulence, that if his courage was equal to his enmity, he would certainly, as he declared, make his Grace a negative example to future Miniſters, by commencing a ſecond Felton, and plunging the murdering knife in his heart. But the cowardice of the aſſaſſin is his Grace's ſecurity, as the infamy of the accuſer is his honour.

Such a concealed villain, who ſo faithfully copies the ungovernable rage and aſſaſſinating purpoſes of thoſe Jews, who intended to have ſlain Paul, would have followed thoſe eminent examples of outrageous zeal through every ſtage of their iniquity; and, like them, have bound himſelf, under a curſe, not to eat or drink till he had effected his purpoſe; but his timidity being ſuperior to his reſolution, he muſt, in that caſe, have been ſtarved or perjured; but this laſt, a perſon of his principles will very readily do, for reaſons leſs cogent than the importunate cravings of hunger.

Indeed, from the work of darkneſs which he is engaged in, and, from the treachery of heart which he diſcovers, it is more than probable, that he is no ſtranger to perjury; and that, if he was not an adept in the Jeſuitical morals of equivocation, and mental reſervation; or, if he did not rely on a papal diſpenſation for his qualifying oath of allegiance, he muſt drag about a very callous or uneaſy conſcience. But to blaſt the reputation of the Sovereign, the Miniſtry, and the Parliament, is an attempt as meritorious, and may be attended with the ſame conſequences now, as that of blowing them up with powder in the reign of James the Firſt. May the ſame ſucceſs attend ſuch deſigns, and the ſame reward ſuch executioners!

That ſuch are the views of this flagrant Papiſt Junius, every letter demonſtrates, in ſuch legible characters, that the man muſt be blinded with diſaffection to the preſent reigning family, or muſt be extremely weak in his intellects, to be enſnared by his plauſible pretences to patriotiſm. His reſentment is too powerful for his hypocriſy, and his policy too weak for his zeal.

At firſt all the venom of this viper ſeemed directed ſolely at the perſon of the Duke of Graſton. Nothing apparently was intended but to blacken his character, and to place him in an odious light before the Prince, and people. To accompliſh this, the moſt conſtitutional acts of government were repreſented as arbitrary, and the blame laid at his Grace's door; Prince, Privy Council, Lords, Commons, Judges, all unite to enable him to trample upon the laws of his country, to revel in the diſtreſſes, and to triumph in the murder of the ſubject. But the abſurdity is too groſs, and paſſes only upon thoſe whoſe incapacity or indolence prevent deliberation, or whoſe hearts are capable of every thing that is baſe, whilſt the conſiderate can plainly perceive that private reſentment wears the maſk of public good.

But what adds greatly to the mortification of this vindictive ſon of envy, is the temper and judgment which his Grace diſcovers through this unmerited abuſe. He is cool and immoveable; nor can the repeated aſſaults of this maſked battery drive him from his poſt, or wound him in his quiet. Accuſations, to which his conſcience gives the lie, are treated by him with contempt; and thoſe foibles, which he ſhares in common with mankind, he knows an ingenuous candour will place to the account of any man under a parity of circumſtances. He knows, likewiſe, that, to be painted in the blackeſt colours, is a tribute which the envious exact from the confidential ſervants of the Crown; and the more of Royal favour any one receives, the darker will his character be, as the brighter the ſun ſhines upon an object, the more denſe will be the ſhadow.

But when the ſource of malice was pretty well exhauſted; when he had rung the changes upon the words oppreſſion, injuſtice, corruption, maſſacre (and every other epithet which characterizes a mal-adminiſtration) when he had run through all the catalogue of vices, both in public and private life, till he found the Engliſh idiom too mild, and the language too contracted, for his virulence; in ſhort, when he had mangled every limb of the Duke's moral exiſtence, this blood-hound, weary of purſuing a prey he could neither wound nor overtake, turned upon a freſh ſcent, and, by an eaſy tranſition, drops the Miniſter to purſue the Prince.

Upon the firſt appearance of his letters, he diſcovered ſome little decency, as well as dignity of ſtile; and, whilſt the Duke only was the object of his wrath, his patriotic profeſſions, in a great meaſure, covered the hyperbole; and he was read with patience even by thoſe who ſaw it, and with pleaſure by thoſe who ſaw it not. But now, tired with temporizing, and laying aſide all profeſſions of loyalty and reſpect for his Sovereign, he directly attacks that ſacred character, which he but obliquely glanced at before; and, not being able to perſuade the King to diſcard his Miniſter as a villain, he peremptorily fixes the brand of weakneſs, partiality, and knavery, upon the King.

So amazing has the progreſs of ſeditious ſcandal been under the conduct of this incendiary, that Number 45, of the North-Briton, was an innocent and harmleſs paper, in compariſon to what this rancorous and diſaffected pen has produced. Sedition is ſhocked, and treaſon ſhudders at his inſolence and audacity; his name denotes rebellion, and, unleſs it be to confront him, inſtantly directs the loyal eye to the ſubſequent page; for not an Engliſhman, of revolutional principles, can countenance a fellow who would tear his Majeſty from his Throne, ſlaughter his Miniſters, diſperſe the Parliament, and diſtract the whole nation, under the pretence of redreſſing wrongs; a fellow who lies concealed till, by the unhappy breaches and diviſions he creates, he can triumph in making us a helpleſs ſacrifice to that tyranny, which once ſo fatally ſcourged our wretched anceſtors. No, loyalty is not ſo cold, nor gratitude at ſo low an ebb. Thoſe who can trace the annals of this kingdom, both ſee and acknowledge their happineſs under the preſent reign; as no time can be produced, when the infringements upon the conſtitution were ſo few, and the complaints againſt government ſo trifling.

LONDON, *July* 23.

SUPPORTERS of the BILL of RIGHTS, SAVAGE BARREEL, Eſq; in the Chair.

RESOLVED,

THAT the preamble, with the articles reported this day from the committee, be printed and publiſhed from this ſociety.

Whoever ſeriouſly conſiders the conduct of adminiſtration, both at home and abroad, can hardly entertain a doubt that a plan is formed to ſubvert the conſtitution.

In the ſame manner, whoever attentively examines into the proceedings of the preſent Houſe of Commons, muſt apprehend, that ſuch another Houſe for ſeven years after the termination of the preſent Parliament, would effectually accompliſh the views of the court, and leave no hope of redreſs but in an appeal to God.

The Middleſex election, taken on its true ground; the employment of the ſtanding army, in St. George's Fields; the granting half a million, without enquiring into the expenditure of the civil liſt money, and upon the dangerous principle of conſidering the debts of the civil liſt as the debts of the nation; and encroaching to diſcharge them, upon the ſinking fund, the great ſupport of public credit; the attempts made on juries, the laſt ſacred bulwark of liberty and law; the arbitrary and venal hand with which government is conducted in Ireland; the new and moſt unconſtitutional mode of raiſing a revenue on the people of America, without aſking the conſent of their repreſentatives; the introduction of an univerſal exciſe in America, inſtead of the laws of cuſtoms; the advancing the military above the civil power, and employing troops to awe the legiſlature; all theſe are meaſures of ſo marked, ſo miſchievous, a nature, that it is impoſſible they ſhould be unfelt or miſunderſtood; yet theſe are meaſures which the Houſe of Commons have acquieſed in, countenanced, or executed.

If the preſent Houſe of Commons then have given ſuch vital wounds to the conſtitution, who is it can doubt, who is it can hope, that the conduct of ſuch another Houſe will not be mortal to our liberties.

The truſtees of the people ſhould be pure of all intereſted communication with the court or its Miniſters; yet the corrupt correſpondence between the members of the Houſe and the court is as notorious now as it is abhorrent from every great and good purpoſe of their inſtitution, placemen, penſioners, contractors, and receivers of lottery tickets, abound to ſuch a degree in the Houſe of Commons, that it is impoſſible a Houſe ſo conſtituted can do their duty to the people.

It muſt be plain to the moſt common apprehenſion, that men, deputed by the people, to watch over and guard their rights againſt the Crown, and its Miniſters, and for that purpoſe, veſted with the tranſcendent powers of refuſing aid to the one, and impeaching the other, can never duly exerciſe thoſe powers, or fulfil the intention of their election, if they are kept in pay of that Crown, and thoſe Miniſters. What is the plain and inevitable conſequence then of entruſting ſuch men with the guardianſhip of our rights, but that our rights muſt be betrayed and violated? Thus we have ſeen a Houſe of Commons infringing, as the court had pre-ordained, the ſacred birthright of the people in the freedom of election; erazing a judicial record; committing to the Tower, and threatening with impeachment, the friends of the people, and the defenders of the law; while the favourites of the court are ſuffered to ſport with the laws, and trample on the conſtitution, not only with impunity, but with approbation, curbing the people rigorouſly, and without feeling; while they uphold Miniſters, who are abhorred by the nation, in the moſt dangerous and alarming exertions of power; granting money with the moſt liberal, the moſt licentious hand, to thoſe Miniſters againſt whom the voice of the people calls loudly for impeachment. We have a ſuſpecting people, and a confiding repreſentative; a complaining people, and an exulting repreſentative, a remonſtrating people, and an addreſſing, adulating repreſentative,—a repreſentative, that is an engine of oppreſſion in the hand of the Crown, inſtead of being a grand controuling inqueſt in favour of the people. Such a repreſentative is a monſter in the conſtitution, which muſt fill every conſiderate man with grief, alarm, aſtoniſhment, and indignation.

It is corruption that has engendered, nurſed, and nouriſhed this monſter. Againſt ſuch corruption then, all men, who value the preſervation of their deareſt rights, are called upon to unite. Let us remember that we ourſelves, our children, and our poſterity, muſt be freemen or ſlaves; as we preſerve or proſtitute the noble birthright our anceſtors bequeathed us: For ſhould this corruption be once firmly rooted, we ſhall be an undone people.

Already is it fixed among the repreſentative, and we taſte, a thouſand ways, the bitter fruit which it produces, ſhould it extend equally to the electors, we muſt fall, as Greece and Rome have fallen, by the ſame means, from the ſame liberty and glory, to ſlavery, contempt, and wretchedneſs.

Impreſſed with theſe ideas, the Gentlemen who compoſe the ſociety of the Bill of Rights, have determined to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to exterminate this corruption by providing for the freedom of election, the equal repreſentation of the people, the integrity of the repreſentative, and the redreſs of grievances. It is their great wiſh to render the Houſe of Commons what it conſtitutionally ought to be, the temple of liberty. With theſe views they have drawn up the following articles, which they now ſubmit to the electors of Great-Britain. At the ſame time they, with great deference, take the liberty of recommending to the independent electors to form thoſe articles into a ſolemn declaration which the candidates, whom they ſupport, ſhall be required as the indiſpenſible condition of their being ſupported to ſign and ſeal, publicly, at the general meeting, or at the place of election, binding themſelves, by oath, to a due and ſacred obſervance of what is therein contained.

The declaration, ſo executed, may be depoſited in the hands of the coroner, clerk of the peace, or Magiſtrate, before whom the oath was made, as a public memorial of what the conſtituent has demanded, and the repreſentative has pledged himſelf to perform.

1. You ſhall conſent to no ſupplies, without a previous redreſs of grievances.

2. You ſhall promote a law, ſubjecting each candidate to an oath, againſt having uſed bribery, or any other illegal means of compaſſing his election.

3. You ſhall promote, to the utmoſt of your power, a full and equal repreſentation of the people in Parliament.

4. You ſhall endeavour to reſtore annual Parliaments.

5. You ſhall promote a penſion and place bill, enacting, that any member who receives a place, penſion, contract, lottery ticket, or any other emolument whatſoever, from the Crown, or enjoys profit from any ſuch place, penſion, &c. ſhall not only vacate his ſeat, but be abſolutely ineligible during his continuance under ſuch undue influence.

6. You ſhall impeach the Miniſters who adviſed the violating the right of the freeholders in the Middleſex election, and the military murders in St. George's Fields.

7. You ſhall make ſtrict enquiry into the conduct of Judges touching juries.

8. You ſhall make ſtrict enquiry into the application of the public money.

9. You ſhall uſe your utmoſt endeavours to have the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons expunged, by which the Magiſtrates of the city of London were arbitrarily impriſoned, for ſtrictly adhering to their charter, and their oaths; and alſo that reſolution by which a judicial record was erazed to ſtop the courſe of juſtice.

10. You ſhall attend to the grievances of our fellow ſubjects in Ireland, and ſecond the complaints they may bring to the Throne.

11. You ſhall endeavour to reſtore to America the eſſential right of taxation, by repreſentatives of their own free election; repealing the acts paſſed in violation of that right, ſince the year 1763; and the univerſal exciſe, ſo notoriouſly incompatible with every principle of Britiſh liberty, which has been lately ſubſtituted, in the colonies, for the laws of cuſtoms.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Sept.* 26.

On Tueſday night his Excellency the Right Honourable JOHN Earl of DUNMORE, his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of this colony, and Captain FOY, his Lordſhip's Secretary, arrived at York from New-York; and yeſterday forenoon, between ten and eleven o'clock, his Excellency, accompanied by his Honour the Preſident, ſeveral other of his Majeſty's Council, and Capt. Foy, came to the Palace, where, his commiſſions being read, he qualified for his adminiſtration by taking the uſual oaths. The city was handſomely illuminated on the occaſion.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

By his Excellency the Right Honourable JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the ſaid Colony and Dominion, and Vice Admiral of the ſame,*

A PROCLAMATION

Continuing OFFICERS.

WHEREAS his moſt ſacred Majeſty hath, by his Royal commiſſion, bearing date at *Weſtminſter* the 19th day of *January*, in the eleventh year of his reign, conſtituted and appointed me his Lieutenant and Governor General of this his colony and dominion, thereby giving and granting unto me full power to exerciſe all and all manner of juriſdictions, powers and authorities, to the ſame belonging: Now, to the end that the peace of this his Majeſty's dominion may be the better ſecured, and all proceedings at law continued, and that the ordinary courſe of juſtice may not be interrupted, I have thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council of this colony, in his Majeſty's name, to publiſh and declare that all Magiſtrates and officers, both civil and military, do continue and remain in all and ſingular their powers, authorities, and juriſdictions, until further order be taken therein; hereby requiring them to proceed in the execution of their ſeveral duties; and all his Majeſty's ſubjects, within this colony, are to be aiding and aſſiſting to them therein, and to yield all due obedience to this proclamation.

GIVEN under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, at Williamſburg, *this 25th day of* September, 1771, *and in the 11th year of his Majeſty's reign.*

DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

By his Excellency the Right Honourable JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the ſaid Colony and Dominion, and Vice Admiral of the ſame,*

A PROCLAMATION

For publiſhing the repeal of an act of Aſſembly.

WHEREAS his Majeſty in Council hath been pleaſed to ſignify his diſallowance of an act of Aſſembly, paſſed in *June*, 1770, intituled "An "act for appointing commiſſioners to meet with commiſ- "ſioners who are or may be appointed by the legiſlatures "of the neighbouring colonies, to form and agree upon "a general plan for the regulation of the *Indian* trade;" I do therefore, in purſuance thereof, by this proclamation, publiſh and declare, that the ſaid act of Aſſembly is repealed, made void, and of none effect: And for the more ſolemn ſignification thereof I do appoint this proclamation to be read and publiſhed at the court houſes of the ſeveral counties within this dominion; and the ſheriffs are to take care the ſame be done accordingly.

Given under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, at Williamſburg, *this 25th day of* September, 1771, *and in the 11th year of his Majeſty's reign.*

DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ALEXANDRIA, *Sept.* 9, 1771.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber two black horſes, one with a large blaze in his face, mealy noſe, and a wall eye, his near hind foot white, a natural pacer, and branded on the near ſhoulder HF in a piece, he is about 15 hands high, and ſhod all round. The other has no white about him, a thick well made horſe, about 14 hands high, a trot is his natural grate, though paces ſometimes when going ſlow, branded D and M, the one upon his near ſhoulder, the other upon the buttock, and ſhod all round. They have both been uſed to the waggon for ſome time. If ſtolen, and carried out of the county, I will give FORTY SHILLINGS reward for each, or being delivered to me, and FORTY SHILLINGS more if the thief is taken, and convicted of the crime.

JOHN DALTON.

TAKEN up in *Henrico*, on the falls of *James* river, a ſmall dark bay horſe, about 4 feet 1 inch high, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and branded on the near buttock ●. Appraiſed to 3l.

JOHN FARISS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 24, 1771.

AS I have purchaſed the houſe in the market ſquare, lately occupied by Mr. *Thomas Craig*, to which I am making conſiderable additions and improvements, for the purpoſe of KEEPING TAVERN, this is to acquaint my friends, and the public in general, that the houſe will be ready for their reception by the beginning of the enſuing General Court, where they may depend upon meeting with the beſt entertainment and accommodations from their humble ſervant,

GABRIEL MAUPIN.

⁂ My ſhop will likewiſe be moved to the above place, where the SADDLERY and HARNESS MAKING buſineſs will be carried on in all its branches. Thoſe who pleaſe to employ me may be aſſured of being furniſhed with neat and ſubſtantial work, at ſhort notice, and on reaſonable terms.

PETERSBURG, *September* 14, 1771.

ALL perſons who have any demands upon the eſtate of Mr. *Samuel Gordon*, late of *Blandford*, merchant, are requeſted to make the ſame known as ſoon as poſſible. And whereas the ſaid Mr. *Gordon* did, in his lifetime, ſell ſundry tracts and lots of land wherein Mrs. *Gordon* was entitled to her dower, which right ſhe may not as yet have relinquiſhed to the purchaſers, I am deſired by the ſaid Mrs. *Gordon*, and the heir at law, Mr. *Alexander Gordon*, to requeſt ſuch perſons as have not yet had complete titles made them to apply to me; as they are deſirous to fulfil, with honour, the engagements of the ſaid decedent, and for which purpoſe I am properly empowered.

I muſt beg the favour of thoſe who are indebted to Mr. *Gordon*'s eſtate to be ſpeedy in making payment, as they experienced very great indulgence in his lifetime. I ſhall alſo be much obliged to thoſe Gentlemen who had buſineſs of Mr. *Gordon*'s in their hands, which may be unſettled at this time, to let me know the ſtate of the ſame; as Mr. *Gordon*'s connexions in buſineſs were very extenſive and various, and there is a neceſſity for a ſpeedy ſettlement.

JERMAN BAKER.

To be SOLD, *on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, on* Wedneſday *the* 20*th of* November, *and to be entered on at* Chriſtmas,

A TRACT of good tobacco LAND, lying on *Bears Element* creek, in *Lunenburg* county, containing about 1000 acres, together with all the corn, fodder, ſtocks of cattle and hogs, plantation utenſils, *&c.* The plantation is in good repair, and ſufficient to work 7 or 8 hands. Long credit will be given for the land if required. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may be ſhewn the land by applying to Capt. *Ragsdale*, living near the premiſes.

RICHARD COCKE.

Purſuant to a decree of the county court of Hampſhire *will be* SOLD, *for ready money, at the time and places here mentioned,*

THE ſeveral tracts of LAND, *&c.* the eſtate of Mr. *Bryan Bruin*, to ſatisfy a debt due to Mr. *John Mitchell*, *viz.* 2048 acres of land, contained in ſeven ſurveys, in the *Green Spring Valley*, in the county of *Hampſhire*, will be ſold by the ſheriff of that county, on the 12th day of *November* next, if fair, or next fair day, at *Hampſhire* court-houſe. Alſo will be ſold, by the ſheriff of *Frederick*, on *Tueſday* the 5th day of *November* next, if fair, or next fair day, at the houſe of Mr. *Philip Buſh*, in *Wincheſter*, ſundry articles of houſhold furniture, a billiard table, and a Negro wench. Alſo the following lots and tracts of land, *viz.* one lot in the town of *Wincheſter*, where the ſaid *Bruin*'s ſtore was lately kept, one lot in the town of *Stephenſburg*, 279 acres of land on *Turkey* run, 247 on *Thomas*'s creek, 203 on the waters of *Opekan*, 156 on the drains of *Opekan*, 293 on the ſame drains, and 323 adjoining to the laſt.

Purſuant to a decree of the county court of Hampſhire *will be* SOLD, *for ready money, on* Friday *the* 15*th day of* November, *by the ſheriff of* Frederick,

THREE tracts of LAND, the eſtate of Mr. *Bryan Bruin*, to ſatisfy a debt due to *John Mitchell* and *Hugh Lenox*, *viz.* one tract of land, containing 303 acres, which the ſaid *Bruin* purchaſed of Mr. *Thomas Berry*, 357 acres on *Sleepy* creek, within four miles of the *Warm Springs*. Alſo one other tract, containing 370 acres, all in the county of *Frederick*.

THE creditors of *B. Grymes* are requeſted, by his truſtees, to meet at the *Daphne*, in *Williamsburg*, on the 30th of *October*, at 6 o'clock in the evening, to agree on a plan for making the moſt of the eſtate, as providence has ſo directed that the eſtate muſt be broke up.

For SALE *or* CHARTER,

THE ſloop AGATHA, now lying in *Quantico* creek, well fitted and found; ſhe will carry about 2000 buſhels. The terms may be known from Mr. *William Carr*, merchant, at *Dumfries*, or

GEORGE TEBBS.

I HEREBY forewarn all perſons from hauling the ſeine, or hunting, on my plantation at *Newportſnews*, in *Warwick* and *Elizabeth City* counties, as I have received much injury therefrom.

WILLIAM DIGGES, jun.

THE ſubſcriber having purchaſed of *Matthias Mounce* 306 acres of land, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, being the ſame land whereon the ſaid *Mounce* now dwelleth, on the waters of *Little Otter*, in *Bedford* county, and not having obtained a deed for the ſame, theſe are to deſire all perſons, whom it may concern, not to purchaſe the ſaid land, in caſe the ſaid *Mounce* ſhould offer the ſame for ſale.

JAMES M'CRAW,

Mr. RIND,

September 17, 1771.

HAVING been moſt injuriouſly treated, and being ſo ill that I cannot, by this poſt, prepare to defend my character, nor indeed have I yet received copies of the depoſitions, *&c.* from the Coroner, on which they have founded their perſecution, I hope you will be ſo kind to give this letter a place in your paper, to requeſt the public to ſuſpend their opinion until I can have an opportunity of ſtating the matter at large, that the public may be capable of judging how far I deſerve ſuch cenſure as has been moſt ungenerouſly thrown out from the quarter from whence my perſecution aroſe, that I took care to get all my *Mattapony* friends in to clear me before the townſmen (meaning *Fredericksburg*) could get down, which is ſo far from being the truth, that there was a majority of the jury, who were in the different intereſt, if we are to count friends and foes in that manner; nor did I know who were ſworn of the jury until the affair was over; nor did I object to the jury's proceeding, although they could not legally take an inqueſt without viewing of the body, which had then been buried twenty-five days, which was deemed by Dr. *Mercer*, Dr. *Julian*, and all the jury, to be infectious if taken up; and although it is 11 days beyond the time allowed in *Great Britain*, which lies in a much cooler climate, yet I requeſted it as a favour of the jury that they would proceed to examine the witneſſes, although two of my principal ones were not arrived, it being then paſt 1 o'clock, and to report the matter fully, to give me an opportunity of clearing my character of ſo baſe and groundleſs a charge. I ſuppoſe what has given riſe to the above report is, my ſending my ſon to all the back Juſtices in the county, which are but four, beſides the Coroner, to requeſt the favour of them to attend for the following reaſons; firſt, that they had examined witneſſes, and taken their recognizances to appear at the county court, at a diſtant time, beyond the time preſcribed by law, for not only of bringing offenders to juſtice, but giving them an opportunity of clearing themſelves of any baſe charge brought againſt them; and ſecondly, that they had been ſoliciting the Coroner, and had, on freſh teſtimony, prevailed on the Coroner to ſummon a jury, which the Coroner had informed me of by letter; and as he could not legally hold an inqueſt, and as I had reaſon to dread ſome unforeſeen ſteps would be taken againſt me, I requeſted the favour of their attendance, to diſcharge their duty, by proceeding regularly, who, together with the jury, have acquitted me; but what more theſe town Magiſtrates intend to do, time only will diſcover.

B. GRYMES.

BUCKINGHAM, *Auguſt* 30, 1771.

THIS is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of two bonds which I gave to *Leonard Ballow*, the firſt for one hundred and thirty pounds, payable the 25th day of *December* next, the other for one hundred and twenty pounds, payable the 25th day of *December*, in the year 1772. Thoſe bonds were given for the payment of a tract of land I purchaſed of the ſaid *Ballow*, and, as he cannot make a title for it, I will not pay any part of the money until he doth.

DAVID PATTESON.

IMPORTED in the *Matty*, *Jacob Fox*, from *London*, laſt *April*, one caſk of ſhot, marked M, ſuppoſed to be put on board by miſtake, as no bill of lading was given for it. Alſo, this voyage, two bundles of trunks, the marks of which are deſtroyed by rats. Any Gentlemen to whom they belong the ſubſcriber begs will favour him with a line, directed to him at *Port-Royal*, whilſt he is in the country, or to Capt. *John Goodrich* at *Portſmouth*, where they are left, and they ſhall be forwarded as ſoon as poſſible.

WILLIAM FOX.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* To the ſheriff of *Fauquier* county, greeting: We command you that you ſummon *Henry Holtzclaw*, ſon of *John*, to appear before the Juſtices of our ſaid county court, in chancery, at the court houſe, on the fourth *Monday* in this month, to anſwer a bill in chancery exhibited againſt him by *Martin Pickett* and company. And this he ſhall in no wiſe omit under the penalty of 100. And have then there this writ. Witneſs *Humphrey Brooke*, clerk of our ſaid court, at the court houſe, the 5th day of *January*, in the eleventh year of our reign, 1771.

4m H. BROOKE.

FREDERICKSBURG, *Auguſt* 27, 1771.

THE ſubſcriber having got a convenient houſe for carrying on his buſineſs, at the back part of the lot where Mr. *John Glaſſell*'s preſent ſtore ſtands, gives notice that he makes, cleans, and repairs, all ſorts of ſilver work in the neateſt and beſt manner. Thoſe that ſhall be ſo kind as to favour him with their commands may depend on being punctually ſerved, by their obedient humble ſervant,

JAMES HAMILTON

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Lancaſter* county, a *Virginia* born Negro man named CHARLES, though is apt to change his name, he is 5 feet 7 inches and a half high, about 20 years old, ſlender made, and has a ſcar in his forehead ſomething like a C; he had on, when committed, an oznabrig ſhirt, rolls breeches, country made waiſtcoat, and felt hat. He ſays he belongs to *William Franklin* in *Cheſterfield* county. He formerly belonged to Mr. *James Pride* of *York* county; and was bought by Mr. *Samuel Griffin* He broke out of *Northumberland* gaol ſometime the laſt of *Auguſt*, one or two days before his maſter came for him. His maſter is deſired to come for him, and pay charges as the law directs. ROBERT HENING, jun. gaoler.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Prince William* county, a man who calls himſelf *John Clark*, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has on a bearſkin jacket, oznabrig ſhirt and trowſers; and has been, for ſome felonious crime, burnt in the hand. He ſays he did belong to *David Glaſs*, of *Frederick* county, who ſet him at liberty.

TAKEN up in *King George*, two ſteers, one black, the other brindled, both marked with a ſlit and crop in the left ear, and a ſlit in the right, and the points of their horns ſawed off. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

WILLIAM THOMAS.

On the 20th day of *October* will be delivered

The FIRST VOLUME

OF

COMMENTARIES

ON THE

LAWS

OF

ENGLAND.

By WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, Esq.

One of the JUDGES of the COURT of COMMON PLEAS.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

The following is extracted from the PROPOSALS and SPECIMEN, which are to be ſeen at moſt bookſellers ſhops.

CONDITIONS

on which the work will be printed.

I. BLACKSTONE's ſplendid Commentaries on the Laws of England are to be re-printed in four volumes, royal octavo, page for page with the laſt edition of the London copy.

II. The work is to be printed on American paper, equal in colour and thickneſs to this, with the ſame type as the ſpecimen annexed; and great attention will be given to the correctneſs of the matter, and beauty of the letter preſs.

III. The price of the four volumes to ſubſcribers will be only *eight dollars*, although the Engliſh edition is ſold at *twenty ſix dollars*.

IV. As ſoon as the names and reſidence of two hundred ſubſcribers are collected, the firſt volume ſhall immediately be put to preſs, and the whole work will be completed ſix months after the publication of the firſt volume.

V. No money expected but on the periodical delivery of each volume, in neat law binding, price *two dollars*.

VI. This ſplendid and expenſive work, which will coſt above fifteen hundred pounds, can only be carried into execution under the patronage of the Gentlemen of the law in America, and their liberal connections in the country, as well as the capital cities and towns on the continent.

VII. The names of the ſubſcribers will be printed in the fourth volume.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are gratefully received by the publiſher *Robert Bell*, bookſeller, at the late Union Library, in Third Street, Philadelphia; and by all the bookſellers and printers in Williamſburg, New-York, Boſton, Philadelphia, Charles-Town, &c. &c.

To the PUBLIC.

THE inhabitants of this continent have now an eaſy and advantageous opportunity of effectually eſtabliſhing literary manufactures in the Britiſh colonies, at moderate prices, calculated for this meredian; which will abſolutely and eventually produce mental improvement, and commercial expanſion, with the additional recommendation of poſitively ſaving thouſands of pounds to, and among, the inhabitants of the Britiſh empire in America. Thus —The importation of one thouſand ſets of Blackſtone's Commentaries, manufactured in Europe, at ten pounds per ſet, is ſending very near ten thouſand pounds acroſs the great atlantic ocean. Whereas—One thouſand ſets manufactured in America, and ſold at the ſmall price of *three pounds* per ſet, is an actual ſaving of ſeven thouſand pounds, to the purchaſers; and the identical three thouſand pounds, which is laid out for our own manufactures, is ſtill retained in the country, being diſtributed among manufacturers and traders, whoſe reſidence upon the continent, of courſe, cauſeth the money to circulate from neighbour to neighbour; and, by the circulation in America, there is a great probability of its revolving to the very hands from which it originally migrated.——

Gentlemen, who at this juncture retain any degree of that antient and noble, but now almoſt exploded affection, denominated patriotiſm, and are pleaſed to exemplify it, by extending with celerity their auſpicious patronage, through the cheap mode of repoſing their names and reſidences (*no money expected till the delivery of an equivalent*) with any bookſeller or printer on the continent, as intentional purchaſers of this work now re printing by ſubſcription in America—will render an eſſential ſervice to the community, by encouraging native manufactures—and therefore deſerve to be had in grateful remembrance—by their country—by poſterity—and by their much obliged humble ſervant, the publiſher——

ROBERT BELL.

N. B. Mr. *Bell* propoſes to be at *Williamſburg* during the *October* Court, and bring the firſt volume with him.

RUN away from the plantation of Mr. *Brett Randolph*, in *Cumberland* county, the 8th of this inſtant, a Negro man named CHARLES, he is *Virginia* born, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a yellowiſh complexion, walks quick and upright, he has loſt his upper fore tooth on the right ſide, has a ſmall piece cut out of one ear, is much marked on his back with whipping. He run away the firſt of *January* laſt, had been committed to the gaol of *Alexandria*, which place he got out of in *June*, was afterwards committed to *Frederick* gaol for felony, and was brought home from there the 2d of this inſtant. He endeavoured to paſs for a free man when he run away before, and I expect he will try to paſs for a free man again, and to get on board ſome veſſel. All maſters of veſſels are therefore deſired not to employ him. Any perſon that will deliver him to *Charles Rice*, on the aforeſaid plantation, or to the ſubſcriber at *Warwick*, in *Cheſterfield* county, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS, beſide what the law allows, and if taken out of this colony FIVE POUNDS. He is outlawed.

September 16, 1771. BERNARD MARKHAM.

To the Clergy of the church of England *in* Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

WITH the approbation of the committee appointed laſt convention, I deſire a convention of the Clergy, at *William and Mary* college, on *Wedneſday* the 16th of *October* next; when (at this critical juncture) matters of very great importance (to the Clergy only) will be laid before you. It is probable that, before that time, another cauſe of meeting will ariſe; and which it will be our duty to attend.

I am, reſpectfully,
Gentlemen,
Your affectionate brother,
And very humble ſervant,
WILLIAM WILLIE.

SUSSEX,
Sept. 6, 1771.

This, I hope, will be deemed due and proper notice.

TAKEN up in *Prince William*, near *Dumfries*, a bright bay horſe, 14 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder I A, and has three white feet. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l. MARY CORNWELL.

NANSEMOND, *Sept.* 16, 1771.

For SALE

THE following tracts of LAND, 1404 acres in *Halifax* county, *North Carolina* on which are ſome improvements, 1120 acres in *Granville* county, lying on the *Virginia* line, and both ſides of *Nutbuſh* creek, commonly known by the name of *Smith*'s *Land*. The improvements of this tract are ſmall, conſequently is not much wore, has a fine ſoil, and exceeding good for tobacco, corn or wheat, as the growth of the trees and ſhrubs thereon will ſhow, is 80 miles from *Peterſburg*, and remarkably healthy. The time of payment will be made agreeable to the purchaſer. For terms apply to Mr. *William Hendrie* in *Halifax* county, *North-Carolina*, Mr. *William Beattie* in *Peterſburg*, or the ſubſcriber.

JAMES DUNLOP.

N. B. Mr. *Hendrie* will ſhew the land in *Halifax* county.

TAKEN up in *Buckingham*, a black horſe, about 4 feet 7 inches high, paces natural, has a ſmall blaze down his face, a white ſpot juſt below each ear, one hind foot white, and is branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock R C. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l.

JOSEPH CABELL.

TAKEN up in *Prince William* county, near *Dumfries*, a bay mare, branded on the near buttock M, ſome white in her face, a hanging mane, not broke, about 3 years old, Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l.

JAMES WALDEN.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Sept.* 18, 1771.

To be SOLD, *for ready money*,

A LIKELY young Negro WENCH, about 25 years of age, ſhe has a child of two months old, underſtands cooking, making paſte, pickling, waſhing, ironing, cleaning houſe, and ſpinning. She is ſober and honeſt. Enquire of the printer.

FREDERICKSBURG, *Sept.* 14, 1771.

I HAVE an indented ſervant to diſpoſe of; he is a good houſe joiner, and has about 4 years to ſerve. His fondneſs for liquor, and the many temptations to debauchery in this town, renders him quite unfit for me. I dare ſay he will make a good ſervant to any country Gentleman.

JAMES MERCER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 19, 1771.

Imported in the MOLLY, *Captain* YOUNGHUSBAND, *and in the laſt ſhips from* LONDON, *and to be SOLD by* JOHN LEWIS, *at his ſtore, near the poſt-office, on the very loweſt terms, by wholeſale or retail*,

A CHOICE aſſortment of *European* GOODS ſuitable for the ſeaſon; among which are the following articles: Six quarter cloths of all colours, blue and green half thicks, *Shrewſbury* plains, *Welch* and *Kendall* cottons, blue, green, and *Torrington* rugs, *Dutch* blankets, fearnought, yarn and plaid ſtockings, *German* oznabrigs, hempen rolls, *Iriſh* linen, mens, womens, boys and girls leather ſhoes and pumps, womens and girls calimanco ſhoes and pumps, womens ſilk hats and bonnets of all ſorts, nails of all ſorts, ſingle and double refined ſugar, pepper, race, and white ginger, ſaltpetre, ſaddlery of all ſorts. Alſo Muſcovado ſugar, rum by the hogſhead, quarter caſk, or gallon; and almoſt every other uſeful article.

JOHN LEWIS.

SURRY, *Auguſt* 6, 1771.

WHEREAS my wife *Mary* hath eloped from my bed and board, this is to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts by her contracted after the date hereof.

JOHN SAVIDGE.

NORFOLK, *Sept.* 11, 1771.

I INTEND for *England* early in the ſpring, and requeſt all thoſe who have open accounts, on my books, to ſettle them. Bonds, or caſh, will be required from all indebted, and payments made to thoſe that have balances in their favour.

I expect all perſons concerned will pay due regard to this advertiſement, as all accounts unſettled after the firſt day of *January* next, will then be put in ſuit.

My buſineſs here, after that time, will be tranſacted by *William Marſh* and *Richard Marſhall*.

JOHN GREENWOOD.

On Wedneſday *the 16th of* October *next, will be* SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, at Mr.* Richard Booker*'s ſtore, in* Amelia *county*,

FIFTEEN or TWENTY likely *Virginia* born

SLAVES

belonging to the eſtate of Mr. *James Murray*, deceaſed. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on giving bond and ſecurity to

THE EXECUTOR.

N. B. Five per cent. diſcount will be allowed for ready money, or merchants notes payable at the enſuing General Court.

IT is requeſted (for the laſt time) that thoſe who have demands againſt the eſtate of the late Mr. *Walter Boyd* will immediately ſend them to *Joſhua Poythreſs*, in *Blandford*, that proviſion may be made for payment: And it is hoped thoſe that are indebted to the ſaid eſtate will make immediate payment, that we may be the better enabled to diſcharge the debts.

JOSHUA POYTHRESS.

BALTIMORE, *Auguſt* 15, 1771.

THE ſubſcribers give this public notice that they begin to inoculate the 1ſt of *September* (and ſhall continue until the laſt of *June*, 1772) the price as before, two piſtoles; but are obliged to charge thirty ſhillings per week for board, as proviſions, through the increaſe of inhabitants, are extremely dear. The ſickneſs is really trifling, and the confinement none. They, with ſafety, return home in twenty-one days. Thoſe that chuſe to come, are requeſted not to alter their diet, and to give timely notice, that they may not be diſappointed. Negroes will be inſured at 5 per cent.

HENRY STEVENSON,
MOSES HASSLETT.

N. B. The ſubſcriber, doubtful of his ever inoculating at his houſe longer than this fall, and next ſpring, will wait on any Gentlemen at any time, making up an hundred, at his uſual price, two piſtoles; and will inoculate poor people gratis.

HENRY STEVENSON.

To be RENTED, *and entered on next New-Year's day, or ſooner on a particular occaſion*,

THE houſes, garden, ſtable, barn, paſture, and fire wood, where the ſubſcriber now lives. It is well ſituated for a ſtore or tavern, or both, being on a very public road, and within three quarters of a mile of *Acquia*, where there has been upwards of 1900 hogſheads of tobacco received the laſt inſpection; and only two ſtores ſettled at the place. It is now a well accuſtomed houſe. In the mean time all Gentlemen travellers, &c. ſhall be received and entertained in the beſt manner.

YELVERTON PEYTON.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Frederick* county, the 11th day of *June* laſt, a runaway ſervant named *John Robinſon*, about 5 feet 10 inches and a half high, of a fair complexion, and ſhort brown hair. He owns himſelf to be a ſervant to Capt. *John Darling*, maſter of the ſhip *King of Pruſſia*, now lying at *Baltimore*, in *Maryland*, and that he run away from thence. The owner is deſired to ſend for the ſaid ſervant, and pay charges to

JOHN NEVILL.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Auguſta* county, near *Wood's Gap*, an *Iriſh* ſervant man named *Timothy O'Neal*, 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, of a freſh complexion, with ſhort black hair, and has a ſmall ſcar on one of his eyebrows; and calls himſelf a barber by trade: Had on, when he went away, a hemp linen ſhirt and trowſers, a Negro cotton jacket, an old pair of pumps and buckles. It is ſuppoſed he will make down *Rappahannock* river, in order to take ſhipping, as he was ſeen a little above *Fredericksburg*. I forewarn all maſters of ſhips taking the ſervant out of the colony. Any perſon apprehending the ſaid runaway, and delivering him to Mr. *Benjamin Johnſton*, in *Fredericksburg*, at the ſign of the *Eagle*, or the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward, beſides what the law allows.

Auguſt 17, 1771. JAMES KENNERLY.

COMMITTED to *Loudoun* county gaol, the 4th day of *Auguſt*, 1771, a ſervant fellow who ſays his name is *James Allen*, and that he belongs to *James Brown*, of the county of *Culpeper*. He is a luſty well made fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, with black ſhort hair; has on a cotton jacket, country made brown linen ſhirt, hempen roll trowſers, and an old felt hat. The owner is deſired to ſend for him, and pay charges to

JOHN HERIFFORD, gaoler.

Now in the preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed,

BY

JOHN DUNLAP,

At the Neweſt Printing-Office, *in* Market-Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

And will be delivered to the ſubſcribers agreeable to the original propoſals, price, bound, five ſhillings Pennſylvania *currency, printed on a fine paper, and an elegant type*,

ALL THE

POETICAL WRITINGS,

And ſome other PIECES

Of the Reverend NATHANIEL EVANS, *A. M.*

Late Miſſionary in *Glouceſter* county, *New-Jerſey*, and Chaplain to the Right Honourable Lord Viſcount *Killmurray*, of the kingdom of *Ireland*.

N. B. As the liſt of ſubſcribers will be committed to the preſs in a few weeks, it is hoped that all who are deſirous of encouraging this *publication*, and who may not yet have ſubſcribed, will ſend their names, without loſs of time, to the publiſher of this paper.

⁂ The ſubſcribers ſhall have their books printed on a fine writing paper.

§†§ PENNSYLVANIA PRINTING PAPER of all ſorts ſold, on the moſt reaſonable terms, by the above *Dunlap*.

To be SOLD on reaſonable terms,

A VERY valuable tract of rich tobacco LAND, containing 3000 acres, lying on both ſides of *Tar* river, about 15 miles from *Bute* courthouſe. For terms apply to Mr. *Francis Mabry* on the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, who will make the payments eaſy.

WILLIAM PARK.

CULPEPER, *Auguſt* 20, 1771.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO thouſand acres of LAND, known by the name of *Giant's Caſtle*, whereon are all conveniencies, and in good order for cropping, greateſt part very rich. Alſo 500 acres at the *Ragged Mountain*, very valuable, is alſo in fine order for cropping. Likewiſe about 400 acres, whereon Col. *Green* lately lived, a pleaſant, delightful ſituation, whereon is a large dwelling houſe, two ſtories high, all convenient out houſes, part low grounds, ſeveral orchards, and is within 3 miles of the lower church in *Culpeper*, 2 miles of a merchant mill, 10 miles of the court houſe, and about 30 miles of *Fredericksburg*. Thoſe inclinable to purchaſe, may ſee the land, and know the terms, by applying to

JOHN GREEN and others, executors.

ROCKY RIDGE, *Auguſt* 1, 1771.

For SALE, or to be rented for a term of years, and entered on immediately,

THE capital prize drawn in Col. *Byrd's* lottery, conſiſting of a double forge, and valuable griſt mill, with two acres and a half of land adjoining. Alſo two thouſand acres of exceeding good land, the fartheſt part of which is not more than three miles from the works. The land will be ſold or rented with or without the forge and mill, and laid off in ſmall parcels ſuitable to the purchaſers. Long credit will be given, if required, for the greateſt part of the money, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity.

The ſubſcriber has no objection to diſpoſe of one moiety of the whole, or the ſtream without the land. It is capable of great improvement, as it is ſituated in the heart of a wheat country. The forge may be converted to a good merchant mill at a ſmall expence, and will manufacture one hundred thouſand buſhels of wheat in a ſeaſon, beſides the profits ariſing from the griſt mill, which is worth, at leaſt, two hundred pounds per annum. The terms will be made agreeable; and the land and works may be viewed at any time, by applying to Mr. *Richard Crump*, merchant at *Rocky Ridge*.

HENRY MORSE.

N. B. The utenſils and old iron belonging to the forge will be ſold on reaſonable terms.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Frederick* county, the 9th day of *July* laſt, a runaway ſervant named *Luke Hynds*, who will not tell his maſter's name: He is an *Iriſhman*, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has ſhort black hair, black eye brows, and talks very quick. His cloathing is a fine country made linen ſhirt, a ſtriped linen jacket, laced before, a pair of coarſe tow trowſers, no ſtockings, old ſhoes, and an old caſtor hat. The owner is deſired to ſend for the ſaid ſervant, and pay charges to

JOHN NEVILL.

TAKEN up in *Brunſwick*, a black and white ſteer, with a ſlit and underkeel in the right ear, and a ſmooth crop and ſlit in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 30s.

ELIZABETH STEWART.

TAKEN up in *Goochland*, a ſmall bay mare, about 4 feet 4 inches high, about 5 or 6 years old, paces very well, has ſome white hairs in her forehead, her mane has been cut, but grown out again, ſwitch tail, and branded on the near buttock T. D. Appraiſed to 6l.

JOHN TARRAR

TAKEN up in *Freeſtone-Point Neck*, a yearling black mare colt, with a ſtar in her forehead, but not docked or branded. Appraiſed to 40s.

HENRY LEE.

TAKEN up in *Freeſtone Point Neck*, a bay gelding, about 13 hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, no brand perceivable. Appraiſed to 3l.

HENRY LEE.

TAKEN up in *Freeſtone Point Neck*, a grey mare, with a roach mane, about 12 and a half hands high, no brand perceivable. Appraiſed to 6l.

HENRY LEE.

TAKEN up in *Fauquier* county, the latter end of *Auguſt*, 1770, a ſmall black mare, about 4 feet 2 inches high, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and branded on the near buttock R. B. Poſted, and appraiſed to 40s.

WILLIAM WAITE.

TAKEN up in *Frederick*, a black ſteer, three years old, marked with a crop and two ſlits in the right ear, and two ſlits in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 10s.

WILLIAM EGGLESTON.

TAKEN up in *Dinwiddie*, at *Eppes*'s old mill, a ſorrel horſe, about 4 feet 8 inches high, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock I. S. a blaze in his face, ſome white ſpots on his left ear, one white ſpot on his breaſt, his hind feet white, ſhod all round, has a hanging mane and ſwitch tail.

JOHN KINGTON.

TAKEN up in *King George*, a light bay blooded mare, 14 hands and a half high, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock MA in a piece. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l.

RHODAM HORD.

TAKEN up in *Frederick*, a brindle ſteer, about 2 years old, marked with a ſlit in the right ear, and a crop and two ſlits in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 30s.

WILLIAM EGGLESTON.

MAY 23, 1771.

I HAVE for ſale ten LOTS or half acres of LAND, in the city of *Williamſburg*, near Dr. *James Carter*'s, being the lots whereon the late Col. *Hollaway* lived. There is a dwelling houſe thereon in good repair, with a kitchen under it, and two large brick vaults. I would alſo ſell the brick WINDMILL I lately purchaſed of Major *Taliaferro*, which very late experience has proved may be made, with little alteration, exceedingly convenient and profitable. Any perſon inclinable to become a purchaſer of the above may know the terms by applying to Mr. *Tazewell* in *Williamſburg*, or the ſubſcriber in *Middleſex* county.

tf HUGH WALKER.

General Poſt Office, New-York, Jan. 22, 1771.

HIS Majeſty's POST MASTER GENERAL having (for the better facilitating of Correſpondence between *Great-Britain* and *America*) been pleaſed to add a 5th PACKET BOAT to the Station between *Falmouth* and *New-York*, Notice is hereby given, that the MAIL, for the future, will be cloſed at the Poſt Office in *New-York*, at 12 of the Clock at Night, on the 1ſt *Tueſday* in every Month, and diſpatched by a Packet the next Day for *Falmouth*.

By Command of the DEPUTY POST MASTER GENERAL,

ALEXANDER COLDEN, SECRETARY.

FREDERICK, *July* 2, 1770.

THE ſubſcriber thinks proper to inform the public, that he purpoſes beginning to inoculate the SMALL-POX on the 12th day of *September* next, and to continue the ſame until *July* following, at his houſe, ſix miles from *Wincheſter*: The ſituation healthful and agreeable. The terms for each patient TWO PISTOLES for inoculation, and 20s. a week for board.

He flatters himſelf that his experience in *Europe*, and his repeated ſucceſs in inoculating in thiscounty, will render any account of his being regularly qualified, unneceſſary. To theſe he chuſes to appeal, rather than ſpeak confidently of himſelf.

Patients may depend upon every neceſſary accommodation; likewiſe the greateſt care and tenderneſs; and need not be under any apprehenſion of confinement.

JOHN M'DONALD.

TWELVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living at *Legh* furnace *Little Pipe* creek, *Frederick* county, the two following *Iriſh* ſervant men, *viz.*

Andrew Redmond, a well made man, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, about 30 years of age, wears his own hair, of a dark complexion, and is by trade a turner and ſpinning wheel maker; had on when he went away a light grey ſurtout coat, green waiſtcoat, leather breeches, thread ſtockings and check ſhirt; he took with him ſome white ſhirts, and a rifled barrel gun.

John O'Brien, a tight ſlim made fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, about 26 years of age, of a fair complexion, wears his hair tied, by trade a weaver; had on when he went away, a light brown coat, red waiſtcoat, leather breeches, a pair of new ſhoes, nailed in the heels and ſoles, and ſome ſhirts.

Whoever apprehends both, or either of the ſaid ſervants, and brings them to the ſubſcriber at *Little Pipe* creek, ſhall receive ſix pounds reward for each.

LEGH MASTER.

TAKEN up in *Suſſex* county, where Capt. *William Parham* formerly kept ſtore, a bright bay horſe, with a large ſtar in his forehead, and comes down like a blaze, he is about 4 feet 6 inches high, about 3 years old, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, no brand perceivable. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. 10s.

JOHN DAVIS.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, on the Main-Street. All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12/6 per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 3/. the Firſt Week, and 2/. each Time after: and long ones in Proportion.